CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?——LUKE XII. 57.

VOL. III. BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1824. No. 60.

POETRY.

FROM THE MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

On reading some late intricate Discussions in the Monthly Repository on the doctrine of a Particular Providence.

O never, never from thee tear
The simple Faith, whose fruit is *Prayer!*
Though far beyond the common creed
Thy practis'd eye hath learnt to read;
Though deep and high thy musings be
On heav'n and man's fix'd destiny;
Though earth, and air, and sea combin'd,
Have brought their treasures to thy mind;
Though the fair tree of knowledge show'r
In rich redundance all her store.
And thou hast look'd and look'd again
At all the springs of joy and pain,
Not deeming heav'n itself too high,
To pass before thy searching eye;
Yet to thyself, to others spare
That simple Faith whose fruit is *Prayer!*

O pause—If 'mid those darker themes,
Where struggling reason scarcely seems
To hold her empire o'er the breast,
And, weary, longs to be at rest,—
If there one spirit mourns her lot,
Her light, obscur'd, her trust forgot,
O dearly bought the joy, the pride
Of wisdom, thus to doubt allied;
And better, better far to spare
The simple Faith which causeth Prayer;—
That faith, which, noiseless, meek, and mild,
The loftiest minds hath reconciled;
That faith, which oft in times gone by,
Hath rais'd to heav'n the martyr's eye;
And *now* in many an hour, will come,
When the heart mourns its martyrdom,
Feels thy cold hand, suspicion, rest
On many a kind and faithful breast,
Feels that the power, which once allied
Its joys to theirs, must now *divide*.
Yet gathering sweetness out of pain,
Turns back to heav'n and hope again,
Looks through the passing cloud, and there
Breathes out the rising sigh in *prayer*.

That cheering faith whose glories steal,
O'er all we know, or see, or feel,
The grandeur and the beauty give
To earth, and make it life to live;
Whose brightest rays are ever shed,
Upon the dying and the dead;
That in the fellowship of love,
Joins saints below and saints above;
That quickens, elevates, makes wise,
Soothes cheers, supports, and sanctifies.
O never, never from thee tear,
The simple Faith, whose fruit is *Prayer!*

MISCELLANY.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

As many of our readers have not an opportunity of seeing the Correspondence of which we have for some weeks past been giving an abstract, we do not hesitate in the most interesting and important parts to give copious and entire extracts from the work. We proceed to the answer to the *eighth* question, which we publish precisely as given by Mr Adam.

"VIII. *How are they regarded and treated by other Christians? Is it with any peculiar hostility?*

"Dissenters do not admit Unitarian Christians to their communion; but religious differences, except in a very few cases, have happily not affected the ordinary intercourse of society.—I have observed, however, that an idolatrous native is regarded by a reputed orthodox with more complacency than a Unitarian Hindoo;—and a European who is alike indifferent to all religions is considered a better and more hopeful subject than one who professes to be a Unitarian Christian. It would be invidous to enumerate the various proofs which I have had, in my own experience, of an intolerant, exclusive, and slanderous spirit. The degree of it, in particular individuals, has in general been contrasted with the extent of their knowledge and the accuracy of their information respecting Unitarians and Unitarianism. A conscientious and serious believer in the dogmas of Athanasius and Calvin, who is at the same time ignorant and uninformed respecting the real character and sentiments of those who reject them, affords to a careful observer the most instructive lessons on the power which bigotry sometimes exercises, and the misery which it sometimes occasions to the unhappy person who labours under its influence."

"IX. *What are the chief causes that have prevented, and that continue to prevent, the reception of Christianity by the natives of India? May much of the want of success be reasonably attributed to the form in which the religion is presented to them?*"

Under this query, I shall endeavor concisely to exhibit those causes which, it appears to me, will long continue to impede the progress of Christianity in India, and against which all Missionaries of whatever denomination will have alike to contend.

1. The real or supposed antiquity of Hindoos and Hindooism leads them to regard the comparatively recent origin of the Christian name and profession with contempt. When a Hindoo is informed that the founder of Christianity lived and died only eighteen hundred years ago, his mind not only dwells in contrast on the unquestionable greater antiquity of his own religion and people, but upon those unfathomable depths of past ages, mocking all calculation, to which they lay claim. Besides assuring him that true religion has been in every age the same, he may be reminded, if an idolater, of the very modern date of the principal part of the Pouranic mythology, and, if a Unitarian Hindoo, of the greater antiquity of the ceremonial portions of the Ved which he disregards, compared with the spiritual portions which form the standard of his faith. These two particulars probably admit of satisfactory evidence; but it is one thing to prove, and another to convince.

2. The Hindoos believe in a series of reputed Divine Revelations made to them in preference to all other nations, contained in numerous records that are still extant, written in a language esteemed peculiarly sacred, and in short stamped, in their opinion, with every character of veneration. It is a favourble circumstance that they already acknowledge the possibility of Divine Revelation, but their minds are completely pre-occupied with these supernatural communications believed to have been vouchsafed to themselves, to which they will, without much difficulty, admit any additions, but for which they will not easily receive any substitute.

3. The abtruse metaphysical speculations of the learned, and their high pretensions both in religion and philosophy, will probably make them look on the fundamental facts and practical design of genuine Christianity with less complacency. The origin of the Gnostics, the chief corrupters of primitive Christianity, may, if I mistake not, be traced to India; and the Hindoo pundits, like the Greek philosophers (1 Cor. i. 22,) still "seek after wisdom." Refined and subtle speculations would be more acceptable than the plain truths and practical requirements of the gospel.

4. The very low state of real science in the widest acceptation of the term, joined to the lofty claims which they advance, places them under the combined disadvantages of false learning and real ignorance. They are strangers to experimental science, and unused to determine the value of moral evidence, by which, chiefly, the truth of Christianity can be established. In the room of these, they are no ordinary proficients in the entities, and quiddities, and endless subtleties, of the scholastic learning.

5. The popular, is an idolatrous system, most demoralizing in its influence, and of a highly complicated character; intimately uniting itself with all the relations and duties of a present life, and with all the hopes and fears of a future state; thus arraying in its own defence every prejudice and passion that either dignifies or degrades human nature.

6. The institution of the caste is a most formidable obstacle to the propagation of the gospel. It is not only recognized by the judicial code of the Hindoos, but, unlike the tests of Christian nations, it is even upheld by their sacred books, and forms an essential part of their religious system. Thus, while it, on some occasions, legalizes acts of the most palpable injustice and oppression, its ordinary operation is to give sanctity to the greatest pride on the one hand, and the most abject debasement on the other. It separates man from man, places an insuperable barrier between them, and pronounces an irrevocable prohibition of all the tender sympathies and kind offices of life. It cuts the very sinews, and spreads misery, disease, and death through the whole frame of Hindoo society. It entails all the evils both of the social and of the savage state, without admitting the benefits of either. Besides the positive evils which it is constantly producing, it operates as a bar to every improvement in the arts and sciences, in knowledge and religion. A Hindoo who forsakes the superstitions in which he was educated, and professes the religion of his conscience, subjects himself to its utmost rigors.

(7.) There is another effect of the caste, which deserves to be separately mentioned. Its rules prohibit foreign travel, and the violation of this prohibition involves the certain loss of its privileges. The extensive intercourse of Hindoos with other nations has not been sought by them, and they have consequently not derived from it that knowledge of foreign countries and of past ages, without which they cannot fully estimate the external evidence in favour of Christianity.

(8.) The only foreign nation with whose literature educated Hindoos are well acquainted is the Persian. The Persian language was that of the Mussulman conquerors of India. It was employed by them in the administration of all political and judicial affairs; and, except in the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, it has been retained for the same purposes since the establishment of the British power. The consequence is, that in order to qualify them for those situations under government to which Hindoos were or are admissible, the children of almost all respectable Hindoos have, for many years past, been early instructed in the Persian language; a practice which, I think, will be found to have been attended with very injurious consequences, in respect both of religion and morals. Of the writers in that language, the poets are chiefly read, and their works show that most of them rejected all Revelation, and that they inculcated very licentious principles. Conceive then what would be the state of mind of a person in Europe or America who should devote several of his youthful years to the study of Lord Byron's Works, with few, if any, of those counteracting influences which, in those countries, it would be almost impossible to avoid; and you will then have formed some idea of the probable state of mind of the majority of respectable Hindoos. The Persian writers also most commonly speak of Christians as polytheists and idolaters, and so deep is this persuasion, that it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to convince educated Mussulmans that a Christian may be a Unitarian. Of course, this misconception will prevail among Hindoos also, in proportion as they cultivate Persian literature, and it will be confirmed by the labours of Trinitarian Missionaries.

From the Christian Examiner.

NOTES UPON THE BIBLE—ANTIENT VERSIONS.

The version, whose claim to antiquity stands next to that of the Old Syriack, if indeed it be ipferior, is the Latin.

As the Eastern Christians, in the extensive countries, that made use of the several dialects of the Syriack, had the New Testament early translated into their native tongue: so also the Western Christians, whose vernacular tongue was Latin, must have been equally desirous of having the writings, which contained the history, and taught the doctrines of their faith, in their own tongue.

Before the time of Jerome, who flourished at the close of the fourth century, and was the author of a corrected edition of the whole Bible in Latin, which is known by the title of the Latin Vulgate, there appear to have been several Latin versions of different degrees of merit; one of which, the *vetus Italica*, which can now no longer be distinguished from the others, had a higher degree of authority attributed to it, than the rest. Of the origin and the authors of these versions no distinct history remains. They had been long in the hands of Christians before the age of Jerome; and no better account can probably now be given of them, than that which was given of them by his cotemporary Augustin. He says, that 'on the first promulgation of Christianity, every person who got possessian of a Greek manuscript, and knew somewhat of the two languages, set about translating the Scriptures.'

This passage of Augustin renders probable the supposition of Ridley and Michaelis, as to the origin of these various Latin versions. 'The New Testament was read in the christian churches in the same manner, as the Old Testament was in the Jewish Synagogues. As the Jews, after reading the original Hebrew, explained it by a Chaldee paraphrase; so the christian bishops and public teachers expounded the passages in Latin, which they first read in Greek. In the beginning this was done *ex tempore;* but, by degrees, in order to facilitate the public service, these translations were committed to writing, and at length copies were communicated to the different members. We may thus account for their great multiplicity, variety, and the confusion and inconvenience, which two or three centuries had introduced, when it was remedied by the learned and critical labours of Jerome.'

That eminent scholar, better qualified for the task than any other man of that, or of any succeeding age, for several centuries, undertook the labour, which he executed with great ability and success, of furnishing a complete version of the New Testament in Latin, from the old Italick, corrected with care by the Greek text. Of the Old Testament also, which had before been translated only from the Septuagint, he gave a complete Latin version from the original Hebrew. This version, usually known by the name of *the Vulgate*, got into general use in the Western churches, superseded the use of all others, and was declared *authentick* by the Council of Trent at the beginning of the reformation. By the reformers it was, however, on the other hand, decried as extremely faulty. At a time, when it was the highest accomplishment of a scholar to write elegant Latin, the literal translation of the Vulgate was regarded with a very unreasonable contempt. It seems not to have been considered at that time how much this very circumstance must increase its value, as a means of ascertaing what was the reading of the Greek text at the early period, at which the version was made, or at least at the time, that it was corrected by Jerome. Later critics have duly appreciated this circumstance, and the version has accordingly risen into higher estimation with learned divines of the protestant faith. It has been found, and the estimation of its value has risen with the discovery, that its variations from the received text were of less importance than was then imagined, since the manuscripts, which were used for the first printed editions, were modern compared with that, from which this version was taken; and besides, that in general, the more ancient was the manuscript or version, with which it was compared, the closer was found to be their agreement together.

The christian religion was early embraced in Egypt. Toward the close of the second century, we find at Alexandria a church, a bishop, and a flourishing catechetical school, at the head of which were placed successively Pantænus, Clement, and in the beginning of the third century, Origen, the most learned divine, and probably the most accomplished scholar of the age in which he lived.

The Greek language had been used here since the conquests of Alexander. It was spoken in the court of the Ptolemies, and it was the language in which the writings of Clement, Origen, Cyril, and Athanasius appeared. But the ancient language of the country was not at this period lost, and a dialect, formed by a mixture of the old Egyptian and the Macedonian Greek, constituted what was called the Coptick, and was the common language of the country. Into this language the New Testament appears to have been translated as early as the fourth or fifth century. A version, as yet less known than the one just mentioned, but believed to be of still higher antiquity, as high even as the second century, was made in Upper Egypt into the language of that country, and is called the Sahidick. These versions appear to have been made direct from the original Greek, and from independent copies.

SELECTED FOR THE REGISTER.

* * * * There were a few moments of as perfect stillness as if they had all been made dumb and motionless by the stroke of death. Jane was the first to break silence—"Did she," she inquired of the old man, "express any penitence—any hope?"

John shook his head. "Them things did not seem to lay on her mind; and I did not think it worth while to disturb her about them. Ah, miss, the great thing is how we live, not how we die."

Jane felt the anxiety, so natural, to obtain some religious expression, that should indicate preparation in the mind of the departed.

"Surely," said she, "it is never too late to repent—to beg forgiveness."

"No miss," replied John, who seemed to have religious notions of his own—"especially when there has been such a short account as this poor child had; but the work must be all between the creature and the Creator; and for my part, I don't place much dependence on what people say on a death-bed. I have lived a long life, Miss Jane, and many a one have I seen, and heard too, when sickness and distress were heavy upon them, and death staring them in the face, and they could not sin any more—they would seem to repent, and talk as beautiful as any saint; but if the Lord took his hand from them, and they got well again, they went right back into the old track. No, Miss Jane, it is the life—it is the life, we must look to. "This child," he added, going to the bed, and laying his brown and shrivelled hand upon her fair young brow, now 'chill and changeless;' "this child was but sixteen, she told me so. The Lord only knows what temptations she has had. He it is, Miss Jane, that has put that in our hearts that makes us feel sorry for her now; and can you think that He is less pitiful than we are? I think she will be beaten with few stirpes; but," he concluded solemnly, covering his face with his hands,—"we are poor ignorant creatures; it is all a mystery after this world; we know nothing about it."

"Yes, said Jane, "we do know, John, that all will be right."

"True," he replied; "and it is that should make us lay our fingers on our mouths and be still." *New England Tale.*

We fear there are many who tkink there is merit in believing certain doctrines; who, mistaking the true import of the text, "by grace are ye saved," quiet themselves with having, once in their lives, passed through what they deemed conviction and conversion, and from thence believe their salvation is secure. They are like the barren fig-tree; and unless they are brought to true repentance, to showing their "faith by their works," we fear they will experience its just fate. *ib.*

How little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedlessly we are, in youth, of all her anxieties and kindness. But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we find how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it is we think of the mother we have lost.

Our learning is then best, when it teaches most humility: but to be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance in the world. For our learning is so long in getting, and so very imperfect, that the greatest clerk knows not the thousandth part of what he is ignorant; and knows so uncertainly what he seems to know, and knows no otherwise than a fool or a child, even what is told him, or what he guesses at, that except those things which concern his duty, and which God hath revealed to him, which also every woman knows as far as is necessary, the most learned man hath nothing to be proud of, unless this be a sufficient argument to exalt him, that he uncertainly guesses at some more unnecessary things than many others, who yet know all that concerns them, and mind other things more necessary for the needs of life and commonwealth. *Taylor.*

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1824.

DEDICATION. A Church was dedicated on the 25th August, in Leominster, for a very small number of seceders from the Rev. Mr Conant's congregation, calling themselves the Calvinistic Society.

This is one of the feeble Societies, for the assistance of which, the Domestic Missionary Society has appropriated some of its funds — Now it is perfectly right and proper that all classes of Christians should enjoy, as far as they can consistently with the good order and general welfare of the community around them, their own peculiar mode of worship; and where Societies composed of nearly an equal number of members of different religious sentiments, can divide without a detriment to charity or endangering the continued and respectable support of religious order, such division is not, perhaps, under such circumstances, to be seriously objected to; but where divisions take place, as they have done in a number of our towns within a few years past, to the great embarrassment of both parties,—and finally resulting in the breaking up of all stated worship, it cannot but be viewed by every unprejudiced observer, and every friend to the best interests of society, as in the highest degree reprehensible on the part of the minority, of whatever name or sect they may be.

In an especial manner we cannot but look upon it as a conduct most odious and offensive, not only in the sight of men but of God, in those who encourage these divisions, (as it is too certain to be contradicted that numbers of the orthodox clergy have done.) And then to call upon the religious community to come to the help of the lord, and cast in their mite into his treasury, in aid of these self-enfeebled societies. We think that such an abuse of the religious charities of the community, ought to be kept before the view of the public till there is some suitable expression of the general disapprobation of proceedings so unworthy of christian ministers, and so highly detrimental to the peace and happiness of society.

The Epistle of the yearly meeting of Friends, held in London, in May, to the quarterly meetings in Great Britain, Ireland &c. is, as usual, full of excellent sentiments, and benevolent recommendations. We extract the following short paragraph as an example of the vein of calm and settled piety which runs through the whole.—

"Our progress in the way to the kingdom of Heaven is greatly aided by maintaining an habitual quietude of mind, whatever be our circumstances in life; not by a disguise of the talents entrusted to us, nor by a state of mental indolence; but by having our thoughts brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ, the only sure refuge and resting place of the righteous. Be engaged, then, dear friends, by patience, and watchfulness unto prayer, earnestly to seek after a settlement on this rock, a stability in the truth, from which you may not be shaken."

They still retain the same untiring and determined opposition to the cruelties and enormous injustice of slavery and the Slave Trade for which they have been for a long time honourably distinguished. The following paragraph in relation to this subject will be read with interest:—

"The Slave Trade, with its inseparable horrors, and the gradual but total abolition of slavery, continue to be objects of deep interest in our view, and although we have not found it to be our duty, as a religious body, to be frequently appearing, by any public act, as advocates of humanity and justice, we would again commend injured Africa and her offspring to the commiseration of every one among us.—And we warmly desire that the moral and religious improvement of every class of our fellow men, and the alleviation of their sufferings and distress, may ever obtain the aid and sympathy, which, in the unlimited love of the Gospel of Christ, should be extended towards the whole human race."

The empire of Burmah is estimated to contain 20,000,000 inhabitants. The fundamental dogma of whose religion is—that there is no God! Mr Judson, an American Baptist missionary, has been labouring, for a number of years past, with great zeal and perseverance with the hope of leading the rulers of the country to listen to the christian doctrines. It is considered a great act of favour and an encouraging omen that Mr Judson is allowed to reside in the capital of the empire.

We understand that the congregation of the Rev. Mr Gilman, of Charleston S. C. have provided a place of worship at Cannonborough, till the sickness shall abate. We regret to say that by the latest accounts the fever continued to prevail.

The religious newspaper published in this city, under the title of Zion's Herald, and which has been the property of Messrs Moore & Prowse, has been purchased by the Methodist Conference, under whose patronage it has been conducted for a year past. We are informed that the number of subscribers to the paper has increased during the year past from 500 to 2000. The paper will hereafter be published by Mr Solomon Sias, Chairman of the Committee of Conference. It will continue to be edited by Mr Badger.

The empire of China is said to contain about 200,000,000 inhabitants. The translation of the scriptures into the language of this nation is a very important event in the religious history of the times. This translation was a labor of *seventeen* years.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI. A meeting has lately been held in Baltimore on the subject of encouraging the emigration of free blacks to Hayti. Citizen Granville, the Haytien agent, whom we have before mentioned, was present at the meeting, and explained in a very satisfactory manner the object of his government in sending him hither. The objects of the mission were approved by the meeting, and resolutions were passed recommending to the free people of colour, to embrace the offers that are made them.

A meeting of the respectable people of colour in Baltimore was held the same day, to take the same subject into consideration. It is understood that a considerable number will emigrate. We are told that about 500 people of colour have already sailed for Hayti, from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and that probably about as many more are making arrangements to follow them. The accounts which have been received from those who arrived first, of the manner in which they were received, and of their prospects, are quite encouraging.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. The Annual meeting of the Eastern Diocese was held in Portland, on Wednesday.

FEMALE ASYLUM. The anniversary Sermon before "The Boston Female Asylum," was preached by the Rev. Dr PIERCE, of Brookline, on Friday last, in the First Church, from Matthew xviii. 5: "Whoso shall receive one such little child, in my name, receiveth me."

The sum collected on the occasion was $107 61. While the money was collecting the Orphans sang the following Anniversary Hymn.

With cheerful notes begin the strain,
To charity so justly due;
And gratulate this orphan train
On the best hopes they ever knew.

No more complaining fills the street
Of children who deserted roam;
For here the houseless vagrants meet
A benefactor and a home;

And girls defenceless, wretched, poor,
Snatch'd from the haunts of vice and care,
From ill examples here secure,
Instruction and protection share.

Train'd soon in wisdom's pleasant ways,
And taught to be discreet and good,
Virtue will be through all their days
From habit and from choice pursu'd.

Then as they praise each patroness,
Who bounty and assistance lends,
Join them in prayers that God would bless
The institution and its friends.

We have been politely favored with the following statement respecting this interesting institution.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

The "*Boston Female Asylum*" was organized in 1800, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature, 26th Feb. 1803.

The anniversary is on the last Friday in September.

The following is a complete list of preachers, on this occasion, with their texts:

1801.* Samuel Stillman,† D. D. Boston, Hosea xiv. 3.
1802.* Joseph Eckley,† D. D. Boston, Psalm ix. 18.
1803.* Samuel Parker, D. D. Boston, Psalm xxvii. 10.
1804.* John Lathrop,† D. D. Boston, Lam. v. 3.
1805.* William Emerson,† A. M. Boston, Mat. xxvi. 13.
1806. Thomas Baldwin,† D. D. Boston, Jer. xlix. 11.
1807. Jedidiah Morse,† D. D. Charlestown, Exodus ii. 9.
1808. James Freeman,† D. D. Boston, 1 Tim. ii. 8, 9, 10.
1809. John S. J. Gardiner,† D. D. Boston, Luke i. 66.
1810.* Joseph S. Buckminster,† A. M. Boston, Phil. iv. 3.
1811. Charles Lowell, D. D. Boston, Lam. v. 3.
1812. Asa Eaton, A. M. Boston, Luke vi. 36.
1813. Thaddeus M. Harris,† D. D. Dorchester, Mark xiv. 8.
1814. * Joshua Huntington, A. M. Boston, Psalm xli. 1.
1815. * John Lathrop, D. D. Boston, Prov. xxii. 6.
1816. Horace Holley, A. M. Boston, Isa. xxxv. 3.
1817. Daniel Sharp, A. M. Boston, Mat. xix. 19.
1818. Francis Parkman, A. M. Boston, Luke i. 66.
1819. N. L. Frothingham, A. M. Boston, Psalm xxvii. 10.
1820. Henry Ware, A. M. Boston, Mal. iv. 6.
1821. Edward Everett, P. D. Cambridge, 1 Tim. vi. 17, 18.
1822. John Pierpont, A. M. Boston, Psalm x. 14.
1823. John G. Palfrey, A. M. Boston, Gal. vi. 10.

From the opening of the Asylum to the present day, 218 children have been admitted to its privileges. Of these 133 have been placed in families; 5 have been dismissed, on the discovery, that both parents were living; 5 have been resumed by friends, with leave of the Managers, and in compliance with their regulations; 6 have been appropriated to the service of the Asylum; 62 now remain; and, for numbers more, intercessions continue to be made by those, who are anxious to procure them admission into this refuge of the unfortunate.

Of the 62 present inmates of the Establishment 7 were baptized, at the present anniversary; 60 were at the service, and sung with great effect their Orphan's hymn.

It deserves to be mentioned as a fact highly creditable to the domestic arrangements of this Institution, and, above all, as a token of the smiles of Providence on its management, that there have been but few instances of sickness among its pupils; and that, during the 24 years since its organization, but 7 of them have been removed by death.

From the first, the number of those, who have arrived at 13 years of age, is 69. Of these several are known to have been reputably connected in families; some have been subscribers to their parent Seminary. But what is the precise number of these respectively, the Managers have no means of ascertaining.

It is to be hoped, that some measures will yet be devised for determining the subsequent condition of those, who proceed from this Establishment. From the history of such, as are known; and from the fact, that instances are so rare of any, who have been left to bring reproach on the place of their education, the presumption is irresistible, that a more systematic acquaintance with those, who have been here trained, would furnish the most powerful arguments in favor of patronising this useful Institution.

* Dead. † Discourses printed.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON FEMALE ASYLUM.

MR REED—I attended the anniversary of this useful institution the last week, and, as it is one in which I have always felt a peculiar interest, I was gratified at finding it still an object of public sympathy and regard. It were indeed vain to hope that after standing and flourishing for twenty-four years, and having become an old and established society, it should excite the same sort or degree of interest which novelty occasions, and which always cools when the novelty is past. It is enough that it has steady patronage and friendship, though the ardor of a first love may have gone. And when we consider that besides this circumstance, the objects of public benevolence have more than tenfold increased since the opening of the asylum, it is a most satisfactory token both of the excellence of the design and of the steadiness of our people, that so unpretending and silent an operation should continue so strong a hold on the public attachment. It fully deserves it, and I trust will not soon have to complain of its loss.

Few occasions offer of such tender interest as of this anniversary. Often as one may be present year after year, he may find it impossible not to be moved, sometimes even to tears, at the sight of this little orphan band, protected, cheerful, and happy, and in the presence of their benefactresses, singing together their annual song of religious gratitude. You think of what they *might* have been in this world of melancholy exposure, you look forward to what they probably *will* be, and the affecting contrast lifts your heart to God, and turns your eyes with gratitude and pleasure to those who steadily, perseveringly, have done the labour and overcome the difficulties. Verily they have a reward.

In casting my eyes upon the assembled collection of benefactors and patronesses, I could not but be reminded that some of the earliest and most constant had been removed to a higher reward than earth can give. I saw two places made vacant during the past year, and could not but give a few thoughts to those who had occupied them. SAMUEL PARKMAN I had always seen there,—a representative of the honorable opulence and sterling integrity of our city,—testifying the interest which he felt in the prosperity of the institution, which he had also evinced by various active services in its behalf during his life, and by a welcome legacy at his death. But he was there no longer:—may others be found in his place, ready to go and do likewise. Another empty place reminded me of that benevolent woman, MRS ABIGAIL MAY, one of the earliest, indefatigable, disinterested laborers in this work of humanity from the beginning; who had borne, with MRS STILLMAN, and a few devoted spirits of philanthropy, the burden and the toil, when success was doubtful, when discouragments were many, and when it required both zeal and self-denial not to be weary in well doing. No one that knew her can fail to remember how warmly her affections, and how steadfastly her aid, were given—even amid infirmity and disease to this favorite object. No one that knew her will wonder, that a heart so filled as hers with the true influence of gospel charity, at all times so thoughtful of the interests of others, and in which selfishness seemed to have no resting place, should have been so faithfully the advocate and friend of these helpless children. Her memory is precious to them, and to all who knew her. May it be hallowed in their imitation as well as their recollection.

Will the Managers and Patrons of the Asylum receive thus publicly the congratulations and the hearty good wishes of

AN HUMBLE FRIEND.

Sept. 23, 1824.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

The Bible Society of Worcester County held their annual meeting at Northboro', on the 9th inst. The Rev. Mr Wellington preached on the occasion, from Matt. xxii. 29. "*Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures.*"

A collection was taken amounting to	$30,00
The following sums were also paid into the Treasury, viz:—	
From Lancaster, by contribution	31,80
Sterling, do.	27,16
Bolton, do.	25,70
do. Female Society	5,00
Lunenburg, by contribution	15,66
Princeton Mis. and Bible Society	5,00
Hubbardston Fem. Relig. Char. Society	9,62
Templeton, a number of individuals,	6,52
Hon. Jones Kendall, Leominster	5,00
Isaac Goodwin, Esq. Sterling	2,00
Annual subscribers	5,00
	$168,46

It is understood that the Rev. Isaac Allen, of Bolton and Rev. Joseph Allen, of Northboro' have been recently constituted life members of the American Bible Society by the ladies of their respective congregations.

It appears from the last Report of the A. B. Society that twenty-three clergymen, in the county of Worcester have been made life members of the Society by the payment of $30 each, contributed principally by the ladies of their respective congregations.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF CITY LANDS. Twenty-four lots of land, laid out on the north side of the spot allotted for a new market, were sold on Wednesday by auction. Two lots had been previously purchased at private sale. It being rainy, the sale took place in Faneuil Hall. A very large collection of people were assembled to witness the sale. The quantity of land sold was 30,037 square feet. The highest price given for any lot was *nineteen* dollars per foot, and the lowest price *seven* dollars per foot. The whole amount of purchase money was $303,495, 42, making an average of ten dollars and ten cents per square foot.

The lots on the south side of the proposed market are yet to be sold. These lots are said to be more valuable than those already sold. If they sell as well as those sold on Wednesday, it is estimated that the sales will cover all the expense of original purchase money, filling up the streets, and building a new Market House of Granite, two stories high, fifty feet wide, and five hundred and twenty-five feet long.

SHIPWRECKS. A severe gale was experienced at the south on the 14th ult. which occasioned a number of shipwrecks. From the injury done to the vessels which had been heard from at the date of the latest southern papers, it was feared that the damage and distress were very extensive.

CROPS. The Cotton crops of Louisiana are said to be coming in much better than was expected. The cotton is of a very superior quality.

The cotton crop and the corn in some parts of North Carolina, and the crops generally in the lower counties of Virginia are said to have been very much injured lately by excessive and long continued rains.

EXECUTION OF PIRATES. Ten pirates were executed at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 24th of August, for the murder of Capt. Underwood, of the *George Angus*, and for plundering this and other vessels. Eight of them were Frenchmen, and two Spaniards. On the 25th of August, seven others were hung for piracies and murder on board various vessels. The following paragraph in relation to these pirates, and the piracies generally in the West Indian Seas, is from a Kingston paper; and from the statements of a similar nature which have for some time past been made by those pretending to be acquainted with facts, it is to be feared that they are but too true—

"Previous to their execution, one of these criminals stated, that there were several hundred pirates on the coast of Cuba, and this would always be the case while the merchants and storekeepers on that Island purchased from the pirates their plunder; and various authorities permitted, and secretly encouraged them in their nefarious acts. This was stated in the presence of a Spanish priest."

Messrs. Moore and Prowse of this city propose to commence soon the publication of a new paper, to be called the "*Masonic Mirror, and Mechanics' Intelligencer.*

DREADFUL EXPLOSION. The glazing house and hot house of the powder factory of Messrs. Laffin and Loomis, of Lee, in this State, by some unfortunate accident exploded on the 18th inst. The loss of property is estimated at $4000; but what is most distressing to relate, three men were instantly killed, and a fourth so injured that he died in a short time after.

SUMMARY.

The Charleston Southern Intelli
18, gives the following statement resp
of the sickness in that place:

Yellow Fever.—Cases reported duri
—Saturday, 11th inst. 7; Sunday,
Tuesday, 2; Wednesday, 2; Thurs
10—Total 40.

It is generally supposed that there
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the Medical Society; and, we believe
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may be expected after next week; th
be completely checked until there is
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city; and some of the native children
fever during the week.

CATTLE SHOWS, &c. The season
Agricultural and Manufacturing E
Ploughing Matches, is at hand.
been well attended in New Hampshi
have been given of many approachi
State. The General Exhibition at Bu
mence on the 20th October.—That
the 6th and 7th of that month.—Th
on the 13th, and that in Topsfield,
October. The benefits of these in
been universally felt and acknowledge

An association has been formed in
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MEDICAL SCHOOLS. There are th
Schools in the United Sates, viz: one
nia, one in Kentucky, two in Massach
the State of New-York, one in Maryla
Hampshire, one in Maine, one in
newly organized, one in Ohio, two in
one in Rhode Island.

"Any quantity of Corn may be had
per bushel, deliverable in town as soo
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Cincinnati Nat

The number of Blacks in the United
puted at two millions, and the ann
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The Hon. Dewitt Clinton is nomi
nor of New York. His election by a
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GEN. LA FAYETTE. At the last d
ous Tourist was in N. Jersey, his hon
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The news from Greece causes all t
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Defenders of Ottoman legitimacy
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Partizans of despotism triumph! th
tion of Casso is annihilated! Ener
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and generous sentiments rejoice! ten
have been massacred!—*Paris Const*

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University of Vermont, and will en
ties of his office on the 15th day of

WASHINGTON COLLEGE. This r
pal Institution was organized the la
ford, Con. The College building
completed, and will not be ready fo
students until the spring. The fo
cers:—Thomas C. Brownell, LL. D
G. W. Doane, Professor of Belles
Hall, A. M. Professor of Chemistry
Horatio Hitchcock, A. M. Professor
Geo. Sumner, M. D. Professor of
tor Humphry, A. M. Tutor.

From the

The Merrimac, Chelmsford,

The progress of internal improve
permanent in New England.
water *may be* kept up regularly b
Concord, (N. H.) Nothing is wan
and effective use of the means
At *Chelmsford*, a great amount
invested under the most intelligen
ment. A town has sprung up ther
full of activity and industry, and
finest manufacturing establishm
The water power which this ass
is capable of turning 40,000 spindl
all other machinery necessary fo
employment. This great establi
head of *the Middlesex Canal.* In
an extensive Glass Manufactory,
Boston, and sends to Boston, annu
of tons weight. Now it is a fact,
of the mistaken policy of the M
prietors, the Chelmsford factory
to establish their own mode of ca
cause it will be cheaper than to
a fact, that for ten years past, o
of all the carrying done by the
been done on the canal. The p
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done by land, although their fa
hundred feet of the bank of the c

SUMMARY.

The Charleston Southern Intelligencer of Sept. 18, gives the following statement respecting the state of the sickness in that place :

Yellow Fever.—Cases reported during the last week —Saturday, 11th inst. 7 ; Sunday, 5 ; Monday, 5 ; Tuesday, 2 ; Wednesday, 2 ; Thursday, 9 ; Friday, 10—Total 40.

It is generally supposed that there are more cases every week than are officially announced.—The Board of Health can only notice the cases reported to the Medical Society ; and, we believe, that very few, except physicians, report agreeably to the request of that society. We think it probable that the yellow fever is now at its height, and if it takes the usual course of former years, some mitigation of the disease may be expected after next week ; though it will not be completely checked until there is a frost. At present the weather is unfavorable to the health of the city ; and some of the native children have taken the fever during the week.

Cattle Shows, &c. The season of Cattle Shows, Agricultural and Manufacturing Exhibitions, and Ploughing Matches, is at hand. One has already been well attended in New Hampshire ; and notices have been given of many approaching ones in this State. The General Exhibition at Brighton will commence on the 20th October.—That in Berkshire on the 6th and 7th of that month.—That in Worcester on the 13th, and that in Topsfield, Essex, the 26th October. The benefits of these institutions have been universally felt and acknowledged. *Cent.*

An association has been formed in England to purchase the crown and clergy reserved lands in Upper Canada ; the sums received for the crown lands to be applied to the public expenditures and general improvement of the province, and those received from the sale of the clergy reserves to be invested for the benefit of the church establishment of the colony. The Canadians anticipate great benefit from the plan.

A meeting was lately held in London, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a monument to the late Mr Watt. The meeting was aderessed by the earl of Liverpool, (chairman,) Sir H. Davy, Mr Bolton, Sir James Mackintosh, Mr Brougham, Mr Huskisson, Mr Peele and others

Medical Schools. There are thirteen Medical Schools in the United Sates, viz : one in Pennsylvania, one in Kentucky, two in Massachusetts, two in the State of New-York, one in Maryland, one in New-Hampshire, one in Maine, one in South Carolina, newly organized, one in Ohio, two in Vermont, and one in Rhode Island.

"Any quantity of Corn may be had at eight cents per bushel, deliverable in town as soon as it is fit to pull, say in two or three weeks, as it is forward and the crop more abundant than was ever known."
Cincinnati National Journal.

The number of Blacks in the United States is computed at two millions, and the annual increase at 50,000.

The Hon. Dewitt Clinton is nominated for Governor of New York. His election by a decided majority is confidently anticipated.

Gen. La Fayette. At the last date this Illustrious Tourist was in N. Jersey, his honors increasing on repetition. According to arrangements made he was to enter Philadelphia on Tuesday. Preparations of all orders and degrees had been made to render his reception more splendid and magnificent than any preceding one. We sincerely hope the weather did not dampen their patriotic ardor. *Cent.*

The news from Greece causes all those to shudder who bear the hearts of men, it causes tears to flow from the eyes of all true friends of religion, of all those who regard liberty as not a mere name, a vain hope ! Defenders of Ottoman legitimacy be satisfied, the Captain Pacha Khoreb has just destroyed Ipsara ! Partizans of despotism triumph ! the whole population of Casso is annihilated ! Enemies of the Independence and liberty of nations ; enemies of all noble and generous sentiments rejoice ! ten thousand Greeks have been massacred !—*Paris Constitutionel.*

Great apprehensions existed in the valley of Lowertz, Canton, of Schuytz, in Switzerland, the last of July, in consequence of the anticipated falling of the part of a mountain. Strangers travelling in Switzerland, had stopped in the neighborhood, to witness the fall.

A truly glorious triumph.—The people of Illinois have decided against the introduction of slavery into that state, by a majority of nearly 2000 votes.
N. Y. Statesman.

The London papers mention that the immense estates which belonged to the late Duke of Tuscany, have devolved to the young Duke of Reischstadt, the son of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Rev. J J. Robertson has accepted the appointment of Professor of the Learned Languages in the University of Vermont, and will enter upon the duties of his office on the 15th day of October next.

Washington College. This respectable Episcopal Institution was organized the last week, in Hartford, Con. The College buildings are not entirely completed, and will not be ready for the reception of students until the spring. The following are its officers :—Thomas C. Brownell, LL. D. President ; Rev. G. W. Doane, Professor of Belles Lettres ; Frederick Hall, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Minerealogy ; Horatio Hitchcock, A. M. Professor of Agriculture, &c. Geo. Sumner, M. D. Professor of Botany ; Rev. Hector Humphry, A. M. Tutor. *Cent.*

From the Daily Advertiser.

The Merrimac, Chelmsford, Nashaway, &c.

The progress of internal improvement is steady and permanent in New England. Communication by water *may be* kept up regularly between Boston and Concord, (N. H.) Nothing is wanting but a vigorous, and effective use of the means already established.

At *Chelmsford*, a great amount of capital has been invested under the most intelligent and able management. A town has sprung up there, within two years, full of activity and industry, and displaying one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the world. The water power which this association commands, is capable of turning 40,000 spindles, besides moving all other machinery necessary for various collateral employment. This great establishment is near the head of *the Middlesex Canal.* In the same vicinity, is an extensive Glass Manufactory, which carries from Boston, and sends to Boston, annually, some hundreds of tons weight. Now it is a fact, that in consequence of the mistaken policy of the Middlesex Canal Proprietors, the Chelmsford factory are said to be about to establish their own mode of carrying by land, because it will be cheaper than to use the canal ! It is a fact, that for ten years past, only about one tenth of all the carrying done by the Glass Company, has been done on the canal. The proprietors find it for their interest to have nine tenths of their carrying done by land, although their factory is within one hundred feet of the bank of the canal ! At Nashaway village, 36 miles from Boston, a company are establishing a factory, to which they bring all the water of the Nashaway, by means of a canal of three miles in length, to fall perpendicularly thirty-five feet, through their buildings, into its own bed. The waters are taken from the river through a stone lock, of most durable and beautiful construction ; and which although the largest and most perfect that has been constructed in New England, has not cost so much as one perishing wooden lock on the Middlesex Canal !

The Nashaway Company, although they can float a chip without wetting the upper side of it, from the foot of their falls, to the salt water, thro' the Middlesex Canal, will find it for their interest to carry by land, side by side, with the water way, between their factory and Boston, at the present rates of toll.

There are many other establishments of minor importance on the Merrimac ; and many more in progress towarks completion ; and many sites for factories, and mills, not yet taken up. The agricultural improvements of the country are steadily improving ; there is an immense, an inexhaustible quantity of the finest granite, on the banks of the Merrimac, and persons in abundance, who are skilled in preparing it for use ; there are also immense quantities of lumber, and firewood enough to warm the city of Boston for half a century.—Notwithstanding all this, such has been the policy of the Canal Proprietors, that three tons out of four are carried on wheels along the banks of the Merrimac ! There is a great deficiency in management somewhere. These great interests require an active, intelligent, efficient superintendant. He should be a man capable of looking ahead, and of being prepared to keep every part of these means of transportation in a proper state to be used ; in short, he should have all the works in such order, that carrying can be done, and no disappointment met with ;—this is a science or business by itself. The best economy would be to find the best talents for the purpose, and to pay for them, as is done, and must be done, in all great concerns. But if the agency were the best in the world, and the works in the best possible order for the intended purpose, who will use water carriage, when land carriage is the cheapest ?

From Boston Daily Advertiser.

Boston Eye Infirmary. This institution is to be similar in all respects to the London and New-York Eye Infirmaries, and has, for its object, the relief of all poor persons, afflicted with Diseases of the Eyes and Ears. It will be opened for the admission and treatment of all such cases, on Monday next, and every succeeding Monday, Wednesday and Friday, between the hours of 11 and 12, [At Scollay's Building, Pemberton's Hill,] under the direction of Doctors Reynolds and Jeffries, who will give their personal attendance at this hour, and such advice and remedies, as the respective diseases may require, gratuitously. In all cases where the violence of the disease, or other circumstances, may render patients unable to attend at the Infirmary, they will be visited at their own places of abode, by making application at the above mentioned time and place.

EDWARD REYNOLDS,
JOHN JEFFRIES.

☞Entrance to the Infirmary on the south side of Pemberton's Hill.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Hayti. Paris papers of Aug. 9th, inform us that the negotiations respecting the acknowledgment of the Independence of Hayti by France, have proved unsuccessful, and are broken off.

The *Journal Des Debats* recommends to the Haytiens to relax some of their requirements, so far as to consent that Hayti shall be considered under the protection of France, which, it is intimated will be in no way detrimental to their independence and will be a defence against the encroachments of other powers.

There is no prospect that an accommodation with Hayti will take place. The Ex-Colonists are utterly opposed to any arrangement on the subject. They still dream of conquest and of vengeance ; that they shall be replaced in their fine estates in Hayti, and enjoy the luxuries of life from the toil of enslaved men. They even assert, that many of the Haytien officers are in their interest, and that the Mulattoes (who are usually made overseers of the Blacks) are ready to join in any attempts to recover the island, and dispossess the black government. We can tell them for their consolation, that the citizens of *Hayti* are united ; that they have sworn to live free or die ; and that France has already had woeful experience of their spirit and constancy, to resist and extirpate invadors.

France. Paris papers of Aug. 13, have been received. The following paragraph gathered from them is from the Advertiser of Wednesday—

"The law of the Finances passed the Chamber of Peers on the 3d. The number of votes was 122, of which 119 were for the law. The budget for the service of the year 1825, is fixed by the law at 257,085,785 francs for the consolidated debt, and 661,847,395 francs for the general expenses. The taxes are continued for the most part as in the preceding year, and the receipts are estimated at 899,510,385 francs."

The following translation of a letter sent by Almami Abdool Kaddre, King of the Foolah Nation, from Temboo, addressed to the late Sir Charles M'Carthy, as Governor of Sierra Leone, is copied from the *Colonial Gazette* :—

"I begin this letter in the name of God, the giver of all men's blessings in this world and the next ! Glory to God again and again. He is a merciful God, and has compassion on all creatures. After saying this, I am the King of Mahometans all over the world. God has granted to my power and to my strength in religion ; and has given me authority to cut off all heathens's heads with my own sword.

"I send this letter to Governor M'Carthy and all his subjects, to let them know that I received the compliments sent by Karimo. When he arrived I was preparing to dispatch people to Sierra Leone, to let you know what happened to me.

"We had a civil war ; and during my absence from Temboo the people who made the attack destroyed all my property. Every musket and valoable article formerly sent to me by you was plundered and carried off.

"Upon receiving the message that was delivered to me, I lost no time in sending my people with this letter to you, and all your subjects, to request that you will do towards me as former Governors have done to my predecessors. I hope you will spare me any number of the best guns from one hundred to a thousand.

"I want those weapons and implements of war which are not known or used by any black nation. Also as much gunpowder as you can let me have. The Envoy who was sent to me knows all my wants. Give me as much of all sorts of goods as you can—such as dollars, fine cloth, a watch, some spectacles and scissors, plenty of writing paper, a mule, a good deal of sugar ; in short, I want as many of those things we are already acquainted with or are unknown to us as you can send. *London Paper.*

Lord Byron. The last number of the Westminster Review contains a particular history of Lord Byron's expedition to Greece, drawn up apparently, in great part, from the papers left by himself. This narrative is extremely interesting, not only as giving a distinct account of the enterprises of his lordship in aid of the Greek cause, but from the information it gives upon the affairs of the Greeks.

Lord Byron embarked at Leghorn in an English vessel hired for the purpose, attended by six or seven friends, and arrived in Cephalonia in the beginning of August, 1823. Here he remained until the latter part of December, and was employed in collecting information, and making preparations for the commencement of his operations. These were much retarded by the difficulty of collecting his funds in that country.

It is remarkable that the celebrated Marco Botzaris, having heard of his arrival, on the 8th of August O. S. the day before he lost his life in the battle of Carpenissi, wrote a letter to a friend in Cephalonia, inviting Lord Byron to come immediately to Missolonghi, and promising as soon as he heard of his arrival there, to come and join him.

Lord Byron arrived at Missolonghi in the beginning of January last, with funds to pay off the arrears of the fleet. Some of his first efforts were directed to the introduction of more humane usages in the conduct of the war, and to healing the dissensions among the Greek chiefs. He soon took into his own pay a body of five hundred Souliotes, and he was shortly afterwards appointed to command a body of three thousand men, including his Souliots, destined to attack the castle of Lepanto. But this enterprise was delayed by various accidents, one of which was the insubordination of the Souliots, until it was finally defeated by a severe illness with which he was attacked on the 15th of February. From this illness he had recovered, and was actively engaged in other enterprises, when on the 9th of April he was again attacked by a more violent disorder, of which he died on the 19th.
Daily Adv.

SPAIN.

We believe that extravagant expectations have been entertained of the success of the late efforts of the Constitutionalists in Spain, to throw off the French and Royal yoke. At the last accounts, the French had not been able to reduce the party who had thrown themselves into Tariffa, and had been several times repulsed in their attacks upon the place ; but they had an ample naval force to cut off all supplies, besides a military force much superior to any that the constitutionalists were likely to bring into action. A letter from Gibraltar, of Aug. 13, says. "there is every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle has been planned throughout Spain." This belief appears to have been formed upon slight grounds, and it is not confirmed by information from other quarters. We have information from Madrid, nearly as late as the date of this letter. We have seen a letter from a very respectable source, dated at Gibraltar, Aug. 15, in which the writer mentions that an impression prevailed that the movements at Tariffa were the result of a general plan of operations concerted among the Constitutionalists throughout Spain, but declares his own opinion that this impression was unfounded, and observes that several days had elapsed, and nothing had occurred in other places to confirm it.
Repertory.

AFRICA.

It appears by the last advices, that the English settlement at Cape Coast was in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the King of the Ashantees, who had advanced against it with an army of 16,000 men.—The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. James Leader, of the brig Turners, dated Cape Coast Roads, June 1, 1824, addressed to his owners.

"The war we are waging against the Ashantee nation has proved very disastrous. The country round our forts is in a dreadful state for want of provisions. Thousands have fallen from the sword, but tens of thousands must perish from famine. Beef is now sixteen guineas a tierce at Cape Coast, and flour or bread, is not to be had for money. We are as badly off as possible : the season is carrying off daily seven or eight of the white troops ; and there is not more than fifty of upward of three hundred which I found here remaining. The enemy's camp is very near the town, and this day we expect an attack. What will become of this devoted place, God only knows."

From the Journal du Commerce of 15th Aug.

The king of Prussia is about to adopt, in regard to the Provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia, the system which the Emperor of Austria has adopted in regard to the Austrian provinces in Italy. He has determined to name a prince of his house as Vice Roy of these Provinces, without however, having the title. It will be that of Governor General of the new Prussian Provinces on both banks of the Rhine. The choice of his majesty for this dignity has fallen on his brother, Prince William ; his general residence will be at the village of Coblents.

The Moniteur of this morning assures us that Gen. Guillemiuot and the Grand Vizer have frequent conferences, and reciprocate the most particular attentions ; business is transacted at Constantinople with facility, and the most perfect harmony exists between the Divan and the Christian Ambassadors.

Speaking of the late disaster in Greece, a writer from Frankford observes—"The Albanese who betrayed the Ipsariots have reaped the due deserts of their treachery. All the springs of crime and intrigue are at this moment at work, and torrents of blood are about to flow. If the unfortunate Greeks be exterminated, it is to their fellow christians that they will owe their deplorable end. European christians transported the troops of the Captain Pacha, and their flags were seen in considerable numbers in the midst of his fleet. Christians were employed to treat with the Albanese who sold Ipsara. Christians themselves still sell their vessels to Mehemed Ali, Pacha of Egypt. Is it the policy of Europe that delivers up the Greeks to the Mussulmen executioners ?"

To Correspondents. The very acceptable communication of 'Z.' was received too late for insertion this week.

MARRIED,

In Dedham, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr White, Mr John P. Haven, of New York, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr Jeremiah Baker.

In Beverly, by Rev. Dr Abbot, William Endicott, Esq. to Miss Joanna Rantoul.

In Marblehead, Stephen Peabody, Esq. of Milford, N. H. to Miss Jerusha P. Bolles.

In Baltimore, Charles Thorndike, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Mary M. Burnell.

DIED,

In this city, on Thursday last, Mrs Catharine W wife of Mr Alpheus Allen, and daughter of Major Nathaniel Wilder, of Middleborough, aged 24.

In Concord, suddenly, on Friday last, Mr John C. Breed, for many years a distinguished citizen of that place.—Widow Lucy Hudson, aged 77.

In Gloucester, Ann Pearce, aged 8 months, daughter of Mr William Stevens.

In Albany, on Saturday morning last, the Hon. Philip Van Ranselaer, aged 58.

At Skaneatles, on Monday last, the Rev. James Lawrence Yvonnet, aged 21.

In Lynn, on the 12th inst. Mr John L. Moulton, aged 39.

Drowned, in Plymouth Bay, Capt. Joseph Whiting, of Plymouth, lost overboard from schooner Reaper.

In England, Admiral of the White, Thomas Macnamarra Russell, aged 85.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

An adjourned meeting of "the Society for the promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University," will be held at the room of the American Academy in the Athenæum, Pearl Street, on *Thursday next*, 7th inst. at 11 o'clock.

The special object of this meeting is to receive and act upon the Report of the Committee, relative to a new organization of the Society.

The Directors are desired to meet at the same place at *ten* o'clock.

Oct. 1st. 1824. F. PARKMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

DR CHANNING'S SERMON.

FOR SALE at the Counting Room of the Christian Register Dr Channing's Sermon at the ordination of Rev. Mr Gannett. A few copies are left containing the Memoir and Appendix. The sermon is also now for sale, or may soon be obtained, of Glazier & Co. Hallowell ; S. Johnson, Portland ; J. W. Foster, Portsmouth ; C. Whipple, Newburyport ; Cushing & Appleton, and Whipple & Lawrence, Salem ; C. Harris, Worcester ; J. Shepherd, Amherst, N. H. ; J. Prentiss, Keene, N. H. ; E. Collier, Plymouth ; G. Dana, Providence, R. I. ; B. Armitage, jr. N. York ; J. Mortimer, Philadelphia ; and Etting Mickle, Baltimore.

A cheap edition of the Sermon is this day published, to accommodate societies and individuals who purchase for distribution. Price $8 per hund. $1,20 per dozen. Sept. 24.

Important Correspondence.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 50 cents, "Correspondence relative to the Prospects of Christianity, and the means of promoting its reception in India."

"The following Correspondence, on a subject, always interesting to the Christian community, and peculiarly so at the present time, is laid before the public, in the belief, that the information, which it contains, will be useful, in communicating more distinct views, than are generally possessed, relative to the prospects of Christianity in one quarter of the world ; and that it may assist in giving such a direction to the efforts of Christians to propagate their religion in heathen countries, as shall yield a hope of better success, than has been yet experienced.

"The profits of this publication will be wholly applied to the purpose of aiding the cause of Christianity in India."

GENEVA CATECHISM.

COMPLETE SETS of the Geneva Catechism may be obtained at the Counting Room of the Christian Register, in any quantities.

FOR Sale at the Counting Room of the Christian Register, the following valuable Theological works, on very reasonable terms :—

Campbell's Four Gospels
do. Systematic Theology
Prideaux Connexions
Griesbach Nov. Test.
Buckminster's Sermons
Priestley's Discourses
Bennett's do.
Whitby's do.
Lee's Sermons
Tappan's Works
Neal's History of the Puritans, 2 vols. Lond. 1811.
Josephus' Works, 4 vols, 8vo. Lond. 1822.
Reed's Apology for Infant Baptism.
Chalmers' Discourses.
Law's Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.
Buck's Theological Dictionary.
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☞A variety of valuable and cheap Religious Tracts constantly on hand. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again or for distribution.

JUST published, and for sale by Nath'l. Balch, Jr. at No. 13 1-2 Cornhill, and at the office of the Christian Register, also at the principal book-stores in the city, price 25 cents, Rev. Jacob Norton's Valedictory Discourse, delivered before the first Religious Society in Weymouth, on the morning of the Lord's day, in two parts. Published by request. *Thou bringest certain strange things to our ears.* August 20.

RAMMOHUN ROY.—Just published and for sale at the Counting Room of the Christian Register, an engraved likeness of this distinguished Hindoo.

Price 50 cents plain—75 cents coloured.

August 6.

Private Boarding.

A SMALL private family, without children, would be glad to accommodate a gentleman and his wife with board. They can have a separate Parlour, and Chamber over it. The situation is pleasant ; a little south of the New Market.

Inquire at the Counting-room of the Christian Register.

Boston, Aug. 27, 1824.

Miscellanies.

From the Concord Register.

LINES.

Suggested by seeing the name of the venerable Dr. HOLYOKE, of Salem, occupying the oldest place on the Harvard College Catalogue, and standing alone *unstarred*, among hundreds of his cotemporaries, like a beacon-light shining amidst a dark and cheerless expanse.

HAIL, venerated man! the weight of years—
The agitations of this fitful life—
The "thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to"—
The "besom of destruction," which hath swept
O'er cities, and o'er nations, in the form
Of earthquakes, plagues, and devastating wars—
Have crumbled all thy *fellows* to the dust,
And pass'd by *thee* unscath'd. Thou, in thy strength,
And by the help of an Almighty arm,
Hast stood, an oak among the forest trees,
And given thy shelter to a weary world.
Thou standest, still, *green* even in thy old age,
Thou patriarch of a century! Ages hence,
When generations, yet unborn, shall ask
The path to honor, and to virtuous fame—
To happy, healthful life—serene old age—
And a most glorious and triumphant close—
The name of HOLYOKE shall to them descend,
Rich in example, and with blessings fraught. G.

CIRCULAR

OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—It is a matter of public notoriety, that, about a year since, an Act of Incorporation was granted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth, to the Bunker Hill Monument association. The gentlemen, who applied for, and received that act of incorporation, have no other interest in the subject, than what actuates them in common with their fellow citizens. They were induced to take this step, from the very general private expression of feeling in favor of the erection of a monument, on the spot alluded to; from the opinion that the suitable time for such an undertaking had now arrived; and from strong assurances received from many most respectable persons, that in order to concentrate the public sentiment and ensure a general co-operation towards the end in view, it was only necessary that some few individuals should take upon themselves the unpretending but indispensable office of formally soliciting the attention of a liberal and patriotic community to the subject.

It would be a very superfluous, though a pleasing task, to insist upon the importance of the event, to be commemorated in the monument proposed. The action of the seventeenth of June 1775, is too well known, not merely to Americans, but to the readers of history throughout the world, to require any attempt at illustration. It may only be observed, that this action is most important, considered merely in the astonishing resistance made by raw militia, badly armed, scantily provided with ammunition, facing an enemy for the first time, and that enemy the flower of the best troops in the world; and actually killing and wounding a number scarcely less than the whole of their own engaged. It is still more worthy of commemoration, when we consider it in its effect on the fortunes of the war, in teaching the enemy to respect the spirit of the people whom he had endeavored to crush, and inspiring America herself with the consciousness of her own power. Lastly, the spectacle itself, presented by the action, was justly styled by General Burgoyne, who witnessed it from Boston, "one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived;"—the reinforcements moving upon the water, the fire of the floating batteries and ships of war, the flames from three hundred houses in Charlestown, the ascent of the British troops, pausing from time to time, as their artillery played upon the American works, the coolness and intrepidity with which that fire was sustained by our countrymen, and the fatal precision with which they returned it, the broken and recoiling lines of the enemy, the final retreat of the gallant band, who had withstood them; the tens of thousands looking on from the house tops, and steeples, and hills of Boston and all the neighbouring country, and beholding with the most conflicting emotions the awful struggle in their view. It would, perhaps be difficult to select in history an event more entitled to celebration by the character of the exploits, its great national effects, its astonishing grandeur, and its affecting incidents.

The spot itself, on which this memorable action took place, is extremely favorable for becoming the scite of a monumental structure. Competent judges have pronounced the heights of Charlestown to exceed any spot on our coast, in their adaption to the object in view. Their position between the Mystic and the Charles, with the expanse of the harbor of Boston, and its beautiful islands in front, has long attracted the notice of the stranger. An elevated monument on this spot, would be the first landmark of the mariner, in his approach to our harbor; while the whole neighboring country, comprising the towns of Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Medford, and Chelsea, with their rich fields, villages, and spires, the buildings of the University, the bridges, the numerous ornamental country seats, and improved plantations, the whole bounded by a distant line of hills, and forming a landscape which cannot be surpassed in variety and beauty, would be spread out, as in a picture, to the eye of the spectator, on the summit of the proposed structure.

Nor are these the only natural advantages of spot. Though essentially rural in many of eatures, it rises above one of our most shing towns, the seat of several important l establishments, where the noble ships of war of the American Republic, seem to guard the approach to the spot, where her first martyrs fought and bled. Its immediate vicinity to Boston, and its convenient distance from Salem, make the access to it direct from the centres of our most numerous, wealthy, and active population; and will be the means of keeping continually in sight, or bringing frequently to view, to the greatest masses of the community, the imposing memorial of an event, which ought never to be absent from their memory, as its effects are daily and hourly brought home to the business and bosom of every American citizen.

These are a few of the circumstances, very briefly stated, which point out the battle of the 17th of June, 1775, as a suitable event to be commemorated; and which illustrate the great adaptation of the spot where it was fought, to the erection of a monumental structure. The present moment seems peculiarly marked out as auspicious to the enterprize. Fifty years have now nearly elapsed, since the curtain rose on this momentous scene of our national drama. A half of one of those great periods, by which the history of our race is reckoned, is drawing to its close, and bringing with it the jubilee of our political existence. This long period has laid down in the soil which they combined to liberate, most of the high minded men, who raised their hands or their voices in those trying times. A few only remain, the venerable witnesses of what we may do to show our gratitude toward those, to whom we owe all 'that makes it life to live,' our liberty. A few only remain to carry to their compatriots, who have gone before them, the welcome tidings, that we tenderly cherish their memory, and that we are determined to bestow upon it every mark of honorable and grateful respect. The presence of these few revolutionary patriots and heroes among us, seems to give a peculiar character to this generation. It binds us by an affecting association to the momentous days, the searching trials, the sacrifices, and dangers, to which *they* were called. The feeble hands and grey hairs of those, who before we were living, faced death, that we, their children, might be born free, are a sight, which this generation ought not to behold without emotion; a sight which calls upon us not to delay those public expressions of gratitude, which soon will be too late for those we would most wish to honor.

Nor is the present moment, in other respects, less adapted to this honorable enterprise. It is a time, not indeed of adventurous speculations and dazzling gains, but of steady general prosperity. Dwelling houses and warehouses are rising in unexampled numbers in our large towns; manufactures with equal rapidity and on the most solid footing, are advancing in every district of the country; and agriculture, the great substantial interest, the basis of every other pursuit, is daily assuming an improved, liberal, and more productive character. It is only when we compare these well known features of our present position, with the general langour, the scanty population, and the poverty which existed at the opening of the revolutionary war, that we can do justice to our present prosperity. Nor is this enough. Now in the days of our independence, of our prosperity, of our growing internal wealth, of our participation in all the world's commerce, of our enjoyment of every thing, which can make a people happy, we ought to remember the sacrifices and losses of our fathers. No grateful mind can, from the fruits of this unexampled welfare, refuse to bestow a trifle upon a work, proposed as a decent and becoming tribute to the memory of the great and good men, to whose disinterestedness, in putting to hazard their property and lives, we owe our being, our rights, our property, our all.

In forming an estimate of the cost of the structure proposed, a single eye has been had to the principle which dictates its erection. Every thing separated from the idea of substantial strength and severe taste has been discarded, as foreign from the grave and serious character both of the men and events to be commemorated. With this principle in view, it has been ascertained, that a monumental column, of classical model, with an elevation to make it the most lofty in the world, may be erected of our fine Chelmsford Granite, for about thirty seven thousand dollars. The nature of the work allows the estimate to be made with great accuracy, and little fear of being exceeded. There is also ground to hope that such contracts may be made with the proprietors of the part of the hill, on which the monument must stand, as will bring the whole additional expense for land, within reasonable limits.

From the interest which has been discovered in this object, even in this early stage, by many distinguished citizens of Boston, Charlestown, Salem, and other places; from the disposition which has been every where evinced to afford a hearty co-operation in the plan, it has been hoped, that the corner stone of the monument may be laid on the seventeenth of June next, the day that completes the half century, from that on which the battle was fought, and which it is proposed to commemorate with every demonstration of respect, joy, and gratitude, becoming the anniversary of such an event.

As the entire success of the undertaking depends on the zeal, with which it may be seconded by a liberal and patriotic community, it has been thought proper that this address should be thus early made; not with a view of urging those considerations, which so obviously suggest themselves to the mind of every American citizen, particularly of this State and the vicinity, but merely to bring the subject seasonably to the public notice.

The general propriety and expediency of erecting public monuments of the kind proposed are acknowledged by all. They form not only the most conspicuous ornament, with which we can adorn our towns and our high places, but they are the best proof we can exhibit to strangers, that our sensibility is strong and animated toward those great achievements, and greater Characters, to which we owe all our national blessings. There surely is not one among us, who would not experience a strong satisfaction, in conducting a stranger to the foot of a monumental structure, rising in decent majesty on this memorable spot.

Works of this kind also have the happiest influence in exciting and nourishing the national and patriotic sentiment. Our government has been called, and truly is, a government of *opinion;* but it is one of *sentiment* still more. It is not the judgement only of this people, which dictates a preference of our institutions; but it is a strong, deep seated, inborn sentiment; a feeling, a passion for liberty. It is a becoming expression of this sentiment to honor, in every way, the memories and character of our fathers; to adorn a spot where their noble blood was spilt, and not surrender it uncared for, to the plough. Years, it is to be remembered, are rapidly passing away; and the glorious tradition of our national emancipation which we received from them, will descend more faintly to our successors. The patriotic sentiment, which binds us together more strongly than compacts and constitutions will, if permitted, grow cold from mere lapse of time. We owe these monuments therefore not less to the character of our posterity, than to the memory of our fathers.—These events must not lose their interest. Our children, and our children's children have a right to these feelings, cherished and kept warm by a worthy transmission. It is the order of nature that the generation to achieve nobly, should be succeeded by the generation worthily to record, and gratefully to commemorate.—We are not called to the fire and the sword;—to meet the appalling array of armies; to taste the bitter cup of imperial wrath and vengeance proffered to an ill provided land. We are chosen for the easier, more grateful, but not less bounden duty of commemorating and honoring the labors, sacrifices, and sufferings of the great men of those dark times. There is one point of view, in which we seem to be strongly called upon to engage in the erection of works like that proposed. The beautiful and noble arts of design and architecture have hitherto been engaged in arbitrary and despotic service. The pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, the monumental columns of Trajan and Aurelius, have paid no tribute to the rights or feelings of man. Majestic or graceful as they are, they bear no record but that of sovereignty, sometimes cruel and tyranical, and sometimes mild; but never that of a great, enlightened, and generous people. Providence, which has given us the senses to observe, the taste to admire, and the skill to execute these beautiful works of art, cannot have intended that, in a flourishing nation of freemen, there should be no scope for their erection. Our fellow citizens of Baltimore have set us a noble example of redeeming the arts to the cause of free institutions, in the imposing monument they have erected to the memory of those, who fell in defending their city. If we cannot be the first to set up a structure of this character, let us not be other than the first to improve upon the example; to arrest and fix the feelings of our generation on the important events of an earlier and more momentous struggle, and to redeem the pledge of gratitude to the high souled heroes of that trying day.

In a work calculated to appeal without distinction to every member of the community, we trust we need no apology for respectfully soliciting your co-operation and interest. The Monument must be erected by the union of all the classes and members of society, and the smallest assistance, by contribution, or encouragement, will aid in the great design.

DANIEL WEBSTER, JESSE PUTNAM,
H. A. S. DEARBORN, ISAAC P. DAVIS,
BENJAMIN GORHAM, SETH KNOWLES,
GEORGE BLAKE, EDWARD EVERETT,
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WILLIAM SULLIVAN, *Directors.*

EDWARD EVERETT, Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Directors.

Boston, September 20, 1824.

GREATNESS.

"Since we cannot attain to greatness," says the Sieur de Mongtagne, "let us have our revenge by railing at it;" this he spoke but in jest. I believe he desired it more than I do, and had less reason; for he enjoyed so plentiful and honourable a fortune in a most excellent country, as allowed him all the real conviencies of it, separated and purged from the incommodities. If I were but in his condition, I should think it hard measure, without being convinced of any crime, to be sequestered from it, and made one of the principal officers of state. But the reader may think that what I now say is of small authority, because I never was, nor ever shall be, put to the trial; I can therefore only make my protestation,

If ever I more riches did desire
Than cleanliness and quiet do require;
If e'er ambition did my fancy cheat
With any wish so mean as to be great,
Continue, Heaven, still from me to remove
The humble blessings of that life I love.

I know very many men will despise, and some pity me, as a poor-spirited fellow; but I am content; and, like Horace, thank God for being so.

"Di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli
Finxerunt animi."

I confess, I love littleness almost in all things. A little convenient estate, a little cheerful house, a little company, and a very little feast; and if I were ever to fall in love again (which is a great passion, and therefore I hope I have done with it,) it would be, I think, with prettiness, rather than with majestical beauty. I would neither wish that my mistress nor my fortune should be a *bona roba*, nor, as Homer uses to describe his beauties, like a daughter of great Jupiter for the stateliness and largeness of her person.

Where there is one man of this, I believe there are a thousand of Senecio's mind, whose ridiculous affectation of grandeur Seneca the elder describes to this effect; "Senecio was a man of a turbid and confused wit, who could not endure to speak any but mighty words and sentences, till this humour grew at last into so notorious a habit, or rather disease, as became the sport of the whole town; he would have no servants, but huge, massy fellows; no plate or household-stuff, but thrice as big as the fashion; you may believe me, (for I speak it without railery,) his extravagance came at last into such a madness, that he would not put on a pair of shoes, each of which was not big enough for both his feet; he would eat nothing but what was great, nor touch any fruit but horse-plums and pound-pears; till at last, he got the surname of Senecio Gradio, which Messala said, was not his *cognomen*, but his *cognomentum*.

This is the character that Seneca gives of this hyperbolical fop, whom we stand amazed at; and yet there are very few men who are not in some degrees, Grandios.

Is any thing more common, than to see our ladies of quality wear such high shoes as they cannot walk in, without one to lead them; and a gown as long again as their body, so that they cannot stir to the next room without a page or two to hold it up? I may safely say, that all the ostentation of our grandees is, just like a train, of no use in the world, but horribly cumbersome and incommodious. What is all this, but a spice of Grandio? How tedious would this be, if we were always bound to it! I do believe there is no king, who would not rather be deposed, than endure every day of his reign all the ceremonies of his coronation. *Cowley.*

At the marriage of Monsieur the Count d' Artois the city of Paris agreed to distribute marriage portions. A smart little girl at the age of sixteen, named Lise Noirin, having presented herself to inscribe her name on the list, was asked who was her lover? "Oh!" said she, with great simplicity, "I have no lover, I thought the city furnished every thing." This being told to the Count, a worthy husband was sought out for the girl, and her marriage portion doubled.

DUELLING.

It is evidence of a morbid state of moral feeling, and it has a hardening tendency upon hearers, especially the young, to speak of crimes in a light, airy and burlesque manner. It evidence of a mind either deeply depraved, or in a state unimpressed with the malignant nature and dreadful consequences of sin.

We are often led to this reflection, by the language of the papers from the different parts of our country, when speaking of that aggravated species of deliberate murder, called *duelling.* It is spoken of in a careless, cant manner, as a mere "affair of honour," "blowing a little powder," "exchanging a few pops in handsome style," &c. Care is taken to associate these *affairs of honor* with rank, dignity, talents, and even exalted virtues. The natural effect of all this, upon the minds of the younger class of citizens, is obvious to every understanding. And it is not less obvious, that if the abettors and examplars of Duelling in our country be countenanced by the people at large, the flower of our youth will be cut down, our national strength crippled, and every section of our nation have its Golgotha, its cemetry of talents, acquirements and promises. *Inquirer.*

THE FACTORY GIRL,

BY the author of "FILIAL AFFECTION," "JAMES TALBOT," &c.

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Boston:—Printed by Thomas G. Wells.

CH

VOL. III.

POETRY.

A COMET.

From a Poem called Midsummer Days

BY EDWIN ATHERSTONE.

"Then suddenly there came a fiery star,
Wandering from out its orbit, masterless.
The dwellers of the earth,—they were a ra
Mightier than yours,—look'd nightly on th
And their thoughts were troubled: night by
star
Grew brighter, larger;—waving flames sho
That made the sky appear to shake and qui
Night after night it grew; the stars were q
Before its burning presence; the moon took
A paler—and a paler hue; men climbed
Upon the mountains every eve to watch
How it arose, and sat upon the ground
All night to gaze upon it. The day then
Became the time for sleeping; and they wo
From feverish rest at evening to look out
For the terrific visitor. Night by night
It swelled and brightened;—all the firmam
Was kindled when it came. The waning
Had died away; and when she would have
Again into the sky, men found her not.
Still, still the heaven fire grew!—there was
But the day succeeded a new day
Of strange and terrible splendor. Darkness
Became a luxury, and men would go
To caves and subterraneous depths to cool
Their hot and dazzled eyes. The beasts of
Were restless and uneasy, knowing not
Their hour for slumber; they went up and
Distractedly; and as they fed, would stop
And tremble, and look round as if they fearc
A lurking enemy. The things of prey,—
Monsters that earth now knows not,—came
When the red night sun had gone down; fo
With its mild light less glared upon their ey
Than that fire flashing firmament. Yet,—y
With every coming night the terrible star
Expanded; men had now no thought but th
All occupations were laid by;—the earth
Was left untilled, the voyagers on the deeps
Forsook their ships, and got upon the land
To wait the unknown event. O'er all the w
Unalterable terror reigned. Men now
By thousands and by tens of thousands, met
Wondering and prophesying. Day and nigh
All habitable regions sent to heaven
Wailings, and lamentations and loud praye
The etherial shapes that peopled earth, as n
Saw with astonishment, but not with fear,
This strange disorder; for the wreck of wo
Injures not them. The spirits of the sun
Look'd wondering down, expecting what m
For right towards Earth the blazing Terror
Its awful course; and all the abyss of spac
Resounded to the roarings of its fires.
'Yet once
It rose on earthly eyes. One fourth the he
Was covered by its bulk. Ere it had reach
Its middle course, the huge ball almost fil
The sky's circumference;—and anon there
No sky!—nought but that terrible world o
Glaring, and roaring,—and advancing still
'Men saw not this; the insufferable hea
Had slain all things that lived. The gra
First died!—the interminable forests next
Burst into flames;—down to their uttermo
The oceans boiled,—spurting their bubbli
Rocking and wallowing higher than the
The hills at last grew burning red;
And the whole earth seemed as it would
'Intensest expectation now held all
The ethereal natures silent. From the hei
Of space they looked, and waited for the
For in two right opposite courses the two
Rush'd toward each other, as two enemie
To meet in deadly conflict. 'Twas a sigh
Sublime, yet sad, to see this beautiful ear
Stript of all verdure, empty of all life
Glowing beneath the comet's terrible b
Like a huge coal of fire!
'They now draw nigh
Rapidly rolling on they came!—They str
The universe felt the shock. We looked
The earth shattered to dust, or born awa
By that tremendous fire star; but they t
Obliquely, and glanced off. The comet s
Shot swiftly on again; the weaker earth
Jarred from her orbit,—stood awhile,—t
Backward upon her axis, vibrating
Down to her very centre; then went on
Faltering, swinging heavily to and fro
Upon her altered poles.

MISCELLANY.

A work entitled "Hints on the natur
Evangelical Preaching, by a BARRIST
lished in England, in 1808. The object
seems to have been to awaken the publ
the extravagances of the class of pre
themselves Evangelical. He begins by
lowing extract from Dr Blair, by way

"In every age the practice has
substituting certain appearances o
place of the great *duties* of humanit
Too many there have always bee
themselves with the hope of o
friendship of their Creator, thoug
lect to do justice to their fellow-c
such persons may be assured that
ed piety is altogether of a spuriou
an invention of their own, unknow
unknown in the word of God. In
are ever directed to try our faith
our love of God, by our love of m
directed to consider piety as a pri
regenerates the heart, and forms
—We are taught, that in vain w
homage to Christ, unless we do the
he saith; and that love, peace, ge
ness, meekness, and temperance,
the injunctions of his law, but th
of his Spirit. If, therefore, whil
ardent, MORALITY shall decline,
reason to believe, that into that p